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ABSTRACT

The 106 traditionally black institutions are identified, the procedures for classifying them are explained, and descriptive information is provided for each of them. Institutions were chosen for inclusion based upon whether they were historically black institutions. Three of the institutions are currently majority-white student bodies: Bluefield State College (West Virginia), Lincoln University (Missouri), and West Virginia State College. The listing by state includes the location, year established, control, type (two or four-year), 1976 fall enrollment (by percentage black, sex, and attendance status), first-time freshmen enrollment, and the name of the chief executive officer. The findings include: the 1976 enrollment for the institutions totalled 212,118. Publicly controlled institutions enrolled the great majority compared with private institutions even though there are more private than public institutions. Institutions in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas enrolled the largest numbers of students. Only 16 of the 106 institutions were two-year institutions, and 11 of these were privately controlled. Nearly 88 percent of the students enrolled in the traditionally black institutions were black. (SW)

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Traditionally Black Institutions of Higher Education: Their Identification and Selected Characteristics

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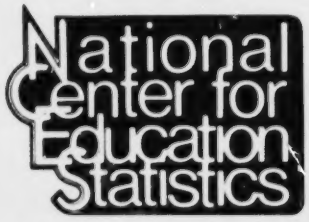

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Foreword

This publication is the first in a projected series of reports concerning institutions of higher education which serve black students. It identifies 106 traditionally black institutions (TBIs), describes the procedures used to compile the list, and presents selected items of descriptive information about each institution.

Appreciation is expressed to the Institute for Education Leadership of George Washington University for supporting Dr. Turner as an Education Policy Fellow at the National Center for Education Statistics during the compilation of the list. Appreciation is also expressed to the panel members who assisted in compiling the list of TBIs, and to the personnel at the individual institutions who supplied the basic data.

Rolf M. Wulfsberg
Acting Director
Division of Postsecondary and
Vocational Education Statistics

George H. Brown
Acting Chief
Issues Analysis Section

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Introduction	1
Institutional Listing by State	3
Alabama	4
Arkansas	4
Delaware	4
District of Columbia	5
Florida	5
Georgia	5
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	6
Maryland	6
Mississippi	6
Missouri	7
North Carolina	7
Ohio	8
Oklahoma	8
Pennsylvania	8
South Carolina	8
Tennessee	8
Texas	9
Virginia	9
West Virginia	10

Introduction

The listing of traditionally black institutions (TBIs) contained in this report was compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in cooperation with a panel of experts on the Nation's black colleges and universities. This report identifies the 106 TBIs, explains the procedures for classifying them, and provides descriptive information about each one.

TBIs were founded, primarily in the South, during the period when the Nation's higher education system was, with legal sanction, segregated along racial lines. They were established primarily through the efforts of missionary groups, northern-based philanthropists, and the Freedmen's Bureau. More than half the TBIs were created during the Reconstruction period and prior to 1890. The second Morrill Land Grant Act of 1890 spurred the construction of public TBIs with the intention of paralleling the network of land-grant institutions which had already been established for whites, thereby legalizing "separate colleges for whites and coloreds." The remainder of today's TBIs were constructed for the most part before the outbreak of World War I, although 10 new TBIs emerged in the 2 decades following World War II.

During the century following the Civil War, this segregated system of education grew in size, strength, and quality but remained largely isolated from the mainstream of higher education in the Nation. While TBIs have not been racially exclusive in their admissions policies, they nevertheless have continued to enroll principally blacks. They have been the primary sources of supply for black teachers and professionals who in turn have worked largely within the black community.

The *Brown* decision of 1954 made racial segregation in higher education illegal. Consequently, increasing numbers of blacks have begun to attend a wider array of institutions. As a result, the racial composition of many colleges and universities has changed. For example, three TBIs now have majority-white student bodies. Moreover, blacks now constitute a majority in some institutions which are not TBIs. These are referred to as "predominantly black institutions" (PBIs). PBIs are located primarily in the northern and western regions of the Nation where significant numbers of blacks now live, thus shifting the locus of responsibility for the higher education of blacks from the South to the entire Nation. A separate report will be devoted to PBIs.

The panel which assisted NCES in compiling the listing was composed of experts and leaders in the field of black higher education. The names and institutional affiliations of the panel appear below.

Dr. Albert Berrian *President*	Institute for Services to Education, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Elias Blake, Jr. *President*	Clark College, Atlanta, Ga. Chair, National Advisory Committee on Black Higher Education and Black Colleges and Universities, U.S. Office of Education
Dr. Broadus Butler *President*	Robert R. Moton Memorial Institute, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Hugh Gloster *President*	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Samuel Myers *Executive Director*	National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Carol Smith *Liaison Officer*	Minorities and Women, U.S. Office of Education
Dr. Kenneth Tollett *Executive Director*	Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

A preliminary list of institutions derived principally from *Federal Agencies and Black Colleges, Fiscal Year 1974*[1] was submitted to the panel. Each panelist

[1] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, Federal Interagency Committee on Education, *Federal Agencies and Black Colleges*, FY 1974, FICE Report, Vol. 3, No. 2, July 1976.

independently reviewed this listing and suggested any additions or deletions he or she deemed appropriate. One issue raised in these deliberations was whether the critical criterion for inclusion on the list should be (a) the current racial composition of an institution's student body, or (b) the historical conditions under which the institution was founded. The latter criterion was chosen, since the PBI concept emphasizes the student body's current racial composition. The list of TBIs therefore includes three institutions with majority-white student bodies—Bluefield State College (WV), Lincoln University (MO), and West Virginia State College. A second issue considered by the panel was whether to include institutions on which data were not currently available. Since the panel decided to include them, Simmons University (KY), which did not participate in the 1976 Higher Education General Information Survey, appears on the list. After a period of consultation with panelists on definitional issues, NCES compiled a final list and circulated it among the panel members.

The final listing by State includes each institution's name, location, year established, control, type (2 year or 4 year), 1976 opening fall enrollment (by percentage black, sex, and attendance status), first-time freshmen enrollment, and the name of the chief executive officer.

The 1976 enrollment figures for the individual institutions in the listing total 212,118. Publicly controlled institutions enrolled the great majority (146,566) compared with private institutions (65,552) even though there are more private (62) than public (43) institutions. The average TBI enrolled 2,020 students; the average for public (3,409) was larger than that for private (1,057) institutions. TBIs in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas enrolled the largest numbers of students. The largest single public institution in 1976 was the Southern University system in Louisiana; Howard University in the District of Columbia was the largest privately controlled TBI.

Only 16 of the 106 TBIs were 2-year institutions; 11 of these were privately controlled. Two-year TBIs accounted for 8,812 students, a small fraction of the total number of TBI enrollees. This contrasts markedly with PBIs, which characteristically are public 2-year institutions.

Nearly 88 percent of TBI students were black. This represents 18 percent of the total 1,034,680 black college and university enrollees in the United States in fall 1976.

Women represented more than half (... percent) of the students enrolled in TBIs.

Institutional Listing by State

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year[2]	Total	Percent black[3]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Alabama (13)													
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, Normal	1875	x			x	4,564	71	1,840	478	1,653	593	779	Dr. R.D. Morrison
Alabama Lutheran Academy and College, Selma	1922		x	x		137	95	66	1	46	24	99	Dr. Willis L. Wright
Alabama State University, Montgomery	1874	x			x	4,153	100	1,391	307	1,794	661	1,127	Dr. Levi Watkins
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham	1889		x		x	346	100	177	4	159	6	118	Dr. James L. Myers
Lawson State Community College, Birmingham	1965	x		x		1,345	99	356	119	702	168	656	Dr. Leon Kennedy
Lomax-Hannon Junior College, Greenville	1893		x	x		126	99	50	---	76	---	66	Interim President Dr. W. J. Longmire
Miles College, Birmingham	1905		x		x	1,469	99	653	77	634	105	516	Dr. W. Clyde Williams
Oakwood College, Huntsville	1896		x		x	1,171	95	333	186	441	211	472	Dr. Calvin B. Rock
S.D. Bishop State Junior College, Mobile	1965	x		x		1,649	83	523	206	796	124	559	Dr. S.D. Bishop
Selma University, Selma	1878		x		x	650	100	294	32	307	17	263	Dr. M.C. Cleveland, Jr.
Stillman College, Tuscaloosa	1876		x		x	857	99	354	6	479	18	243	Dr. Harold N. Stinson
Talladega College, Talladega	1867		x		x	625	98	213	6	401	5	204	Dr. Joseph N. Gayles
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute	1881		x		x	3,571	91	1,695	79	1,718	79	892	Dr. Luther H. Foster
Arkansas (4)													
Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock	1901		x		x	583	83	381	29	162	11	256	Attorney J. C. Oliver
Philander Smith College, Little Rock	1877		x		x	592	81	308	35	217	32	3	Dr. Walter R. Hazzard
Shorter College, Little Rock	1886		x	x		199	95	101	---	98	---	125	Dr. R.J. Hampton
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	1873	x			x	3,062	84	1,276	133	1,540	113	697	Dr. Herman Smith
Delaware (1)													
Delaware State College, Dover	1891	x			x	1,844	65	905	54	833	52	460	Dr. Luna I. Mishoe

See footnotes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year[1]	Total	Percent black[2]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
District of Columbia (2)													
District of Columbia Teachers College[3]	1851	x			x	1,322	93	207	149	582	384	142	Dr. Lisle Carter
Howard University, Washington	1867		x		x	9,815	74	4,381	726	3,991	717	1,478	Dr. James Cheek
Florida (4)													
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach	1904		x		x	1,517	96	614	48	811	44	526	Dr. Oswald Bronson
Edward Waters College, Jacksonville	1866		x		x	743	99	274	52	337	80	---	Dr. Cecil Cone
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee	1887	x			x	5,779	86	2,376	490	2,354	559	1,033	Dr. Walter L. Smith
Florida Memorial College, Miami	1879		x		x	412	75	194	41	166	11	61	Dr. W.C. Robinson
Georgia (10)													
Albany State College, Albany	1903	x			x	2,222	96	876	57	1,216	73	483	Dr. Charles L. Hayes
Atlanta University, Atlanta	1865		x		x	1,177	83	403	118	453	203	---	Dr. Cleveland Dennard
Clark College, Atlanta	1869		x		x	1,792	98	643	14	1,125	10	556	Dr. Elias Blake, Jr.
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley	1895	x			x	1,869	89	796	163	774	136	409	Dr. Cleveland Pettigrew
Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta	1958		x		x	227	93	184	12	30	1	---	Dr. Grant Shockley
Morehouse College, Atlanta	1867		x		x	1,402	98	1,381	21	---	---	428	Dr. Hugh M. Gloster
Morris Brown College, Atlanta	1881		x		x	1,579	96	728	45	777	29	630	Dr. Robert Threatt
Paine College, Augusta	1882		x		x	775	99	287	16	439	33	168	Dr. Julius S. Scott, Jr.
Savannah State College, Savannah	1890	x			x	2,847	82	972	162	1,428	285	642	Interim President Dr. Clyde W. Hall
Spelman College, Atlanta	1881		x		x	1,289	98	---	---	1,276	13	383	Dr. Donald Stewart
Kentucky (2)													
Kentucky State University, Frankfort	1886	x			x	2,389	55	812	410	625	542	723	Dr. William A. Butts

See footnotes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year[2]	Total	Percent black[3]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Kentucky (2)–Continued													
Simmons University, Louisville[4]													Dr. William L. Holmes
Louisiana (6)													
Dillard University, New Orleans	1869		x		x	1,186	98	304	7	848	27	443	Dr. Samuel Dubois Cook
Grambling State University, Grambling	1901	x			x	4,048	98	1,776	128	1,880	264	862	Dr. Joseph Johnson
Southern University Agricultural and Mechanical College Main Campus, Baton Rouge	1880	x			x	8,995	96	3,389	636	3,838	1,132	2,265	Dr. Jesse Stone
Southern University in New Orleans	1956	x			x	3,311	99	810	573	1,278	650	620	Chancellor Dr. Emmett Dashful
Southern University Shreveport-Bossier City Campus, Shreveport	1964	x		x		974	100	341	53	497	83	257	Chancellor Mr. Leonard C. Barnes
Xavier University of Louisiana New Orleans	1917		x		x	1,846	92	694	66	948	138	370	Dr. Norman Francis
Maryland (4)													
Bowie State College, Bowie	1865	x			x	2,845	64	733	514	748	850	369	Acting President, Dr. Carolyn R. Wallace
Coppin State College, Baltimore	1900	x			x	2,949	92	567	260	1,427	695	530	Dr. Calvin Burnett
Morgan State University, Baltimore	1867	x			x	6,254	91	2,390	531	2,818	515	---	Dr. Andrew Billingsley, Jr.
University of Maryland-Eastern Shore, Princess Anne	1886	x			x	994	77	412	131	347	104	255	Chancellor Dr. William P. Hytche
Mississippi (11)													
Alcorn State University, Lorman	1871	x			x	2,603	99	993	134	1,238	238	858	Dr. Walter Washington
Coahoma Junior College, Clarksdale	1949	x		x		1,446	94	740	10	658	38	907	Dr. James E. Miller
Jackson State University, Jackson	1877	x			x	7,928	95	2,319	1,326	2,797	1,486	1,509	Dr. John A. Peoples, Jr.
Mary Holmes College, West Point	1892		x	x		624	100	330	15	256	23	324	Dr. Joseph Gore

See footes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year	Total	Percent black[1]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Mississippi (11)–Continued													
Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs	1905		x		x	314	100	149	3	126	36	84	Dr. E.E. Rankin
Mississippi Valley State University, Itta Bena	1946	x			x	3,228	99	1,388	122	1,499	219	892	Dr. E.A. Boykins
Natchez Junior College, Natchez	1884		x	x		19	100	3	---	14	2	10	Dr. Peter C. Rucker
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Prentiss	1907		x	x		139	99	59	---	80	---	72	Dr. A.L. Johnson
Rust College, Holly Springs	1866		x		x	883	100	327	1	445	110	239	Dr. W.A. McMillan
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo	1869		x		x	810	98	264	5	441	100	187	Dr. George A. Owens
Utica Junior College, Utica	1954	x		x		994	100	446	4	530	14	537	Dr. J. Louis Stokes
Missouri (1)													
Lincoln University, Jefferson City	1866	x			x	2,341	37	799	505	622	415	389	Dr. James Frank
North Carolina (11)													
Barber-Scotia College, Concord	1867		x		x	526	97	234	3	279	10	175	Dr. Mable P. McLean
Bennett College, Greensboro	1873		x		x	618	100	---	---	602	16	214	Dr. Issac H. Miller
Elizabeth City State University, Elizabeth City	1891	x			x	1,651	91	634	88	[illegible]	87	397	Chancellor, Dr. Marion D. Thorpe
Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville	1877	x			x	1,940	94	767	59	1,056	58	458	Chancellor, Dr. Charles A. Lyons, Jr.
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte	1867		x		x	1,599	99	770	24	791	14	506	Dr. Wilbert Greenfield
Livingstone College, Salisbury	1879		x		x	909	90	493	16	313	87	219	Dr. F. George Shipman
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro	1891	x			x	5,515	92	2,273	567	2,134	541	1,254	Chancellor Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
North Carolina Central University, Durham	1910	x			x	4,782	90	1,659	274	2,243	606	862	Chancellor, Dr. Albert N. Whiting
Shaw University, Raleigh	1865		x		x	1,453	93	787	18	629	19	416	Dr. Stanley H. Smith

See footnotes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year	Total	Percent black[2]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
North Carolina (11)–Continued													
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh	1867		x		x	1,641	95	612	32	944	53	461	Dr. Prezell R. Robinson
Winston-Salem State University, Winston Salem	1892	x			x	2,094	91	728	89	1,126	151	401	Chancellor, Dr. H. Douglas Covington
Ohio (2)													
Central State University, Wilberforce	1887	x			x	2,182	83	974	124	851	233	528	Dr. Lionel Newsom
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce	1856		x		x	1,109	96	616	---	493	---	343	Dr. Charles E. Taylor
Oklahoma (1)													
Langston University, Langston	1897	x			x	1,128	88	604	21	472	31	366	Dr. Samuel J. Tucker
Pennsylvania (2)													
Cheyney State College, Cheyney	1837	x			x	2,848	77	1,186	373	1,064	225	1,147	Dr. Wade Wilson
Lincoln University, Lincoln University	1854	x			x	1,104	95	555	12	519	18	318	Dr. Herman R. Branson
South Carolina (8)													
Allen University, Columbia	1870		x		x	543	95	268	---	275	---	145	Dr. Alvis Adair
Benedict College, Columbia	1870		x		x	1,982	99	714	1	1,261	6	684	Dr. Henry Ponder
Claflin College, Orangeburg	1869		x		x	1,005	99	354	11	631	9	262	Dr. H.V. Manning
Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill	1894		x	x		208	100	127	---	81	---	120	Dr. Sallie V. Moreland
Friendship Junior College, Rock Hill	1891		x	x		193	81	137	---	55	1	74	Mr. Charles Petress
Morris College, Sumter	1908		x		x	638	100	265	5	364	4	206	Dr. Luns C. Richardson
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg	1896	x			x	3,678	95	1,410	141	1,776	351	784	Dr. M. Maceo Nance, Jr.
Voorhees College, Denmark	1897		x		x	1,050	98	433	---	605	12	322	Acting President Dr. Lester B. Brown
Tennessee (7)													
Fisk University, Nashville	1867		x		x	1,279	98	495	23	746	15	296	Dr. Walter Leonard
Knoxville College, Knoxville	1875		x		x	837	92	370	32	371	64	247	Dr. Rutherford H. Adkins

See footnotes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year[1]	Total	Percent black[2]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Tennessee (7)—Continued													
Lane College, Jackson	1882		x		x	701	98	344	16	337	4	179	Dr. Herman Stone
LeMoyne Owen College, Memphis	1862		x		x	1,118	99	406	35	638	39	341	Dr. Walter L. Walker
Meharry Medical College, Nashville	1876		x		x	886	80	524	---	362	---	38	Dr. Lloyd C. Elam
Morristown College, Morristown	1881		x	x		176	98	97	---	79	---	84	Dr. Raymon E. White
Tennessee State University, Nashville	1912	x			x	5,480	84	1,919	642	2,080	839	2,368	Dr. Frederick Humphries
Texas (9)													
Bishop College, Dallas	1881		x		x	1,664	99	809	161	509	185	316	Dr. Milton K. Curry
Huston-Tillotson College, Austin	1876		x		x	717	70	425	24	249	19	133	Dr. John T. King
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins	1912		x		x	526	98	264	5	246	11	235	Dr. E. W. Rand
Paul Quinn College, Waco	1872		x		x	537	94	289	12	220	16	109	Dr. Reuben D. Manning
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical University, Prairie View	1876	x			x	5,118	92	1,960	498	1,961	699	769	Dr. A. I. Thomas
Southwestern Christian College, Terrell	1949		x	x		341	93	186	1	153	1	215	Dr. Jack Evans
Texas College, Tyler	1894		x		x	725	100	348	---	377	---	296	Dr. Allen C. Hancock
Texas Southern University, Houston	1947	x			x	9,170	85	3,715	1,105	3,042	1,308	1,341	Dr. Granville Sawyer
Wiley College, Marshall	1873		x		x	599	98	286	20	265	28	151	Rev. Robert Hayes
Virginia (6)													
Hampton Institute, Hampton	1868		x		x	2,805	95	947	144	1,468	246	723	Dr. Carl M. Hill
Norfolk State College, Norfolk	1935	x			x	6,956	95	2,235	647	3,119	955	1,673	Dr. Harrison B. Wilson
St. Paul's College Lawrenceville	1888		x		x	626	100	285	10	320	11	213	Dr. James A. Russell, Jr.
The Virginia College, Lynchburg	1886		x	x		242	99	151	---	91	---	121	Dr. M.C. Southerland
Virginia State College, Petersburg	1882	x			x	5,229	92	1,696	570	2,132	831	1,202	Dr. Thomas Law

See footnotes at end of table.

State and institution	Year established	Control type				1976 enrollment							Chief executive officer (1978)
		Public	Private	2-year	4-year[1]	Total	Percent black[2]	Men		Women		First-time freshmen	
								Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Virginia (6)–Continued													
Virginia Union University, Richmond	1865		x		x	1,424	95	636	84	632	72	410	Dr. Allix B. James
West Virginia (2)													
Bluefield State College, Bluefield	1895	x			x	1,735	16	540	421	379	395	242	Dr. Harold M. McNeal
West Virginia State College, Institute	1891	x			x	4,001	20	1,346	842	812	1,001	768	Dr. William Brothers

[1] Includes some institutions which offer post-baccalaureate training.
[2] Blacks are defined as any person having origins in any of the black racial groups (except those of Hispanic origin).
[3] Presently merged with Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute forming the University of the District of Columbia.
[4] No data on Simmons University are available from the 1976 Higher Education General Information Survey.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities: 1976-77* and *Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education, 1976.* The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, Washington, D.C., supplied the names of Chief Executive Officers.

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